

5. SUBSYSTEM CALIBRATION

5.1 RADIOMETRIC CALIBRATION

5.1.1 SHUTTER OFFSET

5.1.1.1 NAC FM SHUTTER OFFSET CALIBRATION RESULTS

As reported in Reference 5.1.1.1-1

Reference 5.1.1.1-1 - IOM 388-PAG-CCA97-5, " NAC FM Calibration Results: Shutter Offset - Revision 1", C. Avis, March 3, 1997, Revision Note: Corrected the labels of three plots

Reference 5.1.1.1-2 - IOM ISS DFM 387-MS-96-623, "Component Level Calibration for the ISS NAC Flight Shutter", M. Schwochert , December 9, 1996

5.1.1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Narrow-angle Flight Model thermal/vacuum testing included the acquisition of a set of images for determination of the Shutter-offset. This is the spatially-dependent correction between the commanded and the actual exposure times.

Three sets of image data were taken at Gain 3 in the 1x1 mode. These were at temperatures of -10° C, +5° C and +25° C. The sequences are designed to maintain a constant DN output by varying the illumination inversely with the exposure time. Three images were taken at each exposure level. At +5° C and +25° C, eleven exposure levels were obtained while increasing the exposure time from 5 to 100 milliseconds and eleven levels were obtained while decreasing the exposure time from 100 to 5 milliseconds. At -10° C, seven levels were obtained from 5 to 35 milliseconds. In addition, images were obtained with a zero exposure time.

5.1.1.1.2 METHOD

The Shutter-offset is spatially-dependent, but for a given small area of the image it is constant and

$$S = VL(T - t_0)$$

where

- S is the measured signal (in DN)
- L is the measured radiance (in arbitrary radiance units)
- T is the commanded exposure time (in milliseconds)
- t_0 is the shutter-offset (in milliseconds)
- V is the system's sensitivity (in DN/radiance_unit-milliseconds)

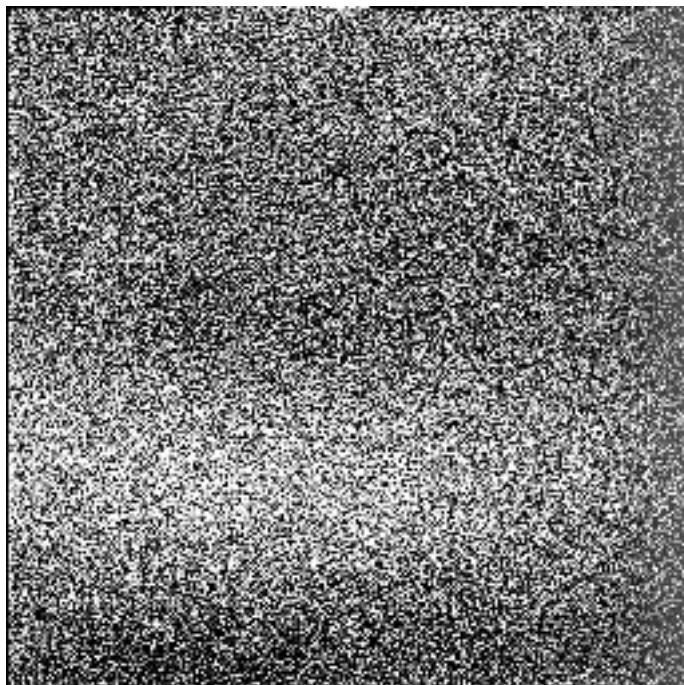
This can be rearranged to

$$S/L = VT - Vt_0$$

This linear equation (with S, L and T known) can then be solved by least-squares because of the many exposure levels available.

Images at the same exposure time are combined to produce signal values at 100 small areas so that the values for V and t_0 can be independently derived there. The 100 derived values are then compared and any areas giving values more than 2 sigma from the mean are flagged as bad. Global values for V and t_0 are then derived by averaging the values at the remaining good areas.

The analysis described here was performed using the top 250 lines of the image because of an unknown signal contaminating the lower part of the frames.



This signal resulted in large disagreement in Shutter-offset values within an image column (all points of which should give the same value). The values derived near the top and bottom of the image agreed pretty well, but near the middle there was a large deviation.

This is the result in spite of using appropriate bias (exposure=0) frames. The imperfect flatness of the flat-field images would not affect the Shutter-offset, only the Sensitivity. A limited investigation has not found the source of the extra signal. Further studies are needed to resolve this issue.

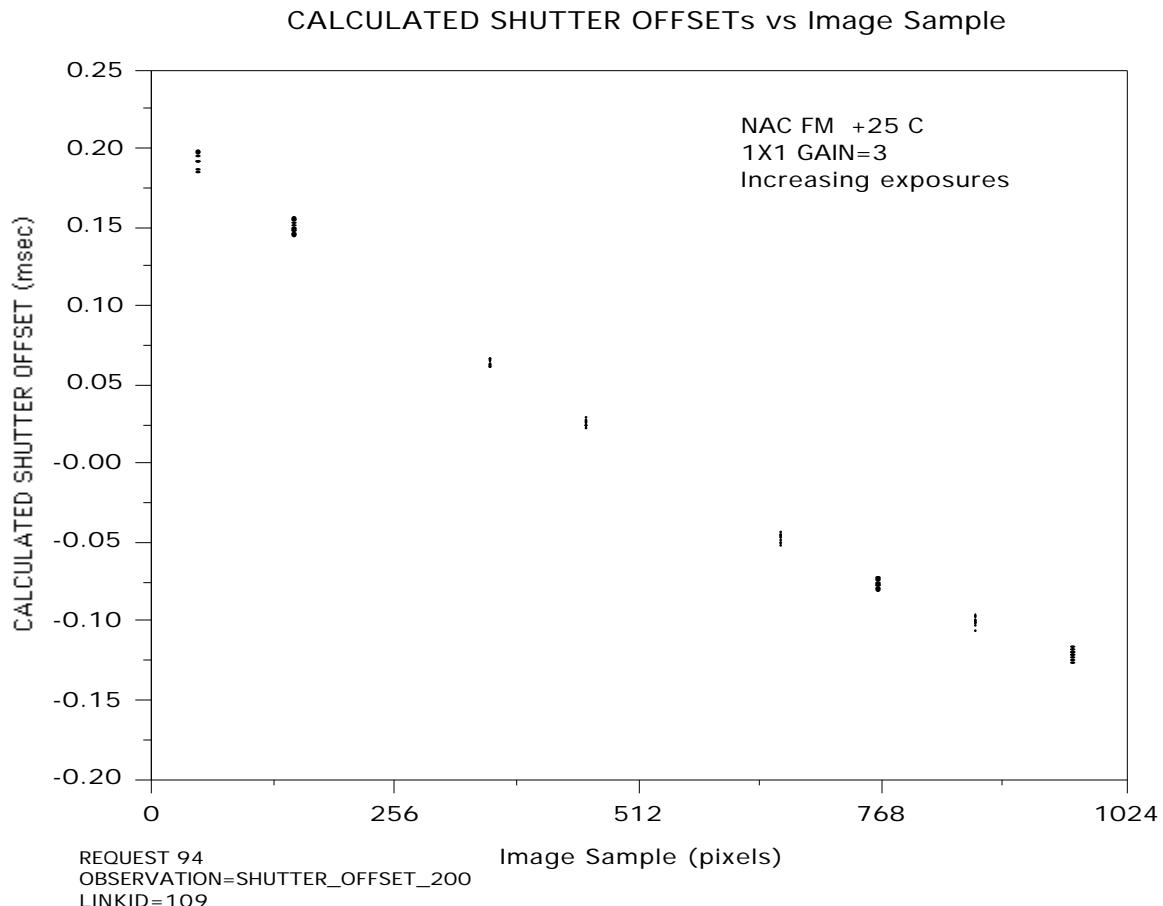
This Shutter-offset analysis shows:

- The observations of increasing and decreasing exposure times agree very well.
- Exposure times of 25 msec had to be ignored because those data did not fit the linear function described in the METHOD section above. This is consistent with the conclusions of Reference 5.1.1.1-2 that this commanded time was 1.65 msec. In addition, the -10° C data at 5 milliseconds had inconsistent radiance values and these data were ignored.
- The Shutter-offset is slightly dependent upon temperature, going from a mean value of -0.00 milliseconds at +25° C to -0.05 at -10° C.
- The Shutter-offset value passes through zero somewhere within the frame, indicating that actual exposure time is longer than the commanded time on the right side of the image and shorter on the left.

Ignoring the region of unexplained signal and the 25 millisecond data gives good results for this Shutter-offset analysis at +25° C and +5° C. The -10° C data, having few exposures to use, is less reliable (see plots below). In this calibration, the radiance was recorded in units of picoamps, giving Sensitivity the units of DN/picoamp-milliseconds.

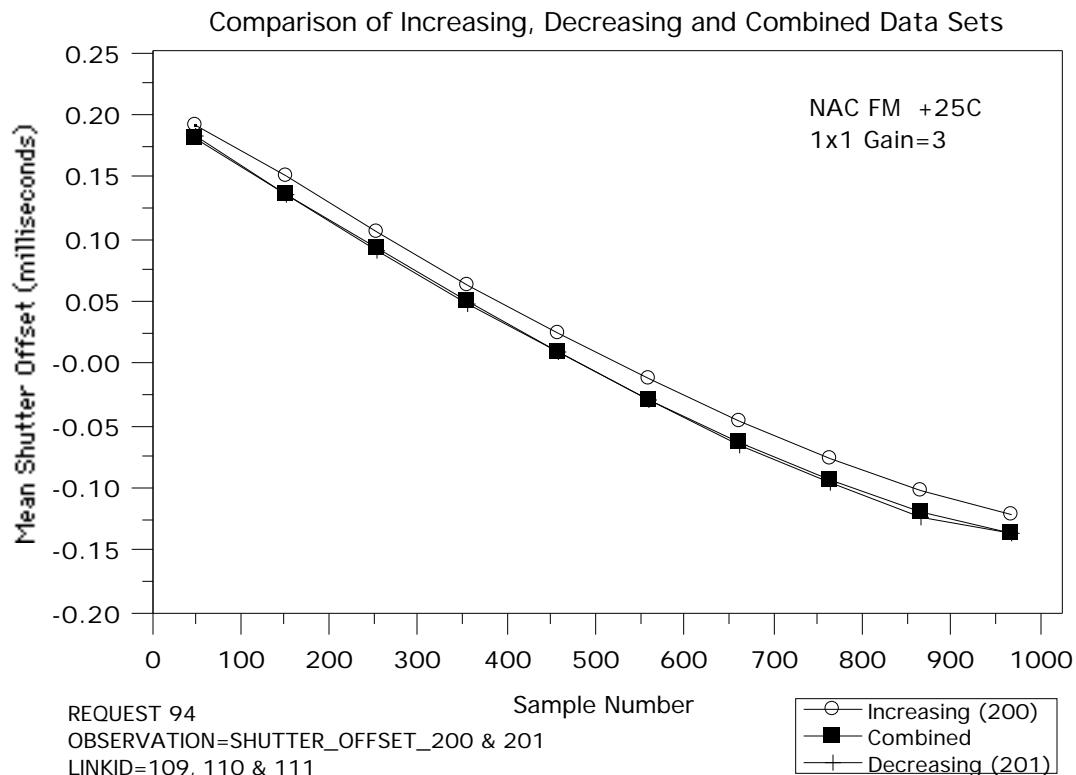
	Mean Global Sensitivity	Mean Global Shutter Offset
+25 C increasing	0. 0199 ± 0. 0008	+0. 0147 ± 0. 0007
+25 C decreasing	0. 0199 ± 0. 0006	-0. 0010 ± 0. 0006
+25 C combined	0. 0199 ± 0. 0005	+0. 0002 ± 0. 0005
+ 5 C increasing	0. 0201 ± 0. 0016	-0. 0484 ± 0. 0007
+ 5 C decreasing	0. 0201 ± 0. 0037	-0. 0226 ± 0. 0017
+ 5 C combined	0. 0201 ± 0. 0026	-0. 0348 ± 0. 0012
- 10 C increasing	0. 0200 ± 0. 0009	-0. 0575 ± 0. 0009
- 10 C decreasing	0. 0200 ± 0. 0013	-0. 0499 ± 0. 0013
- 10 C combined	0. 0200 ± 0. 0011	-0. 0543 ± 0. 0011

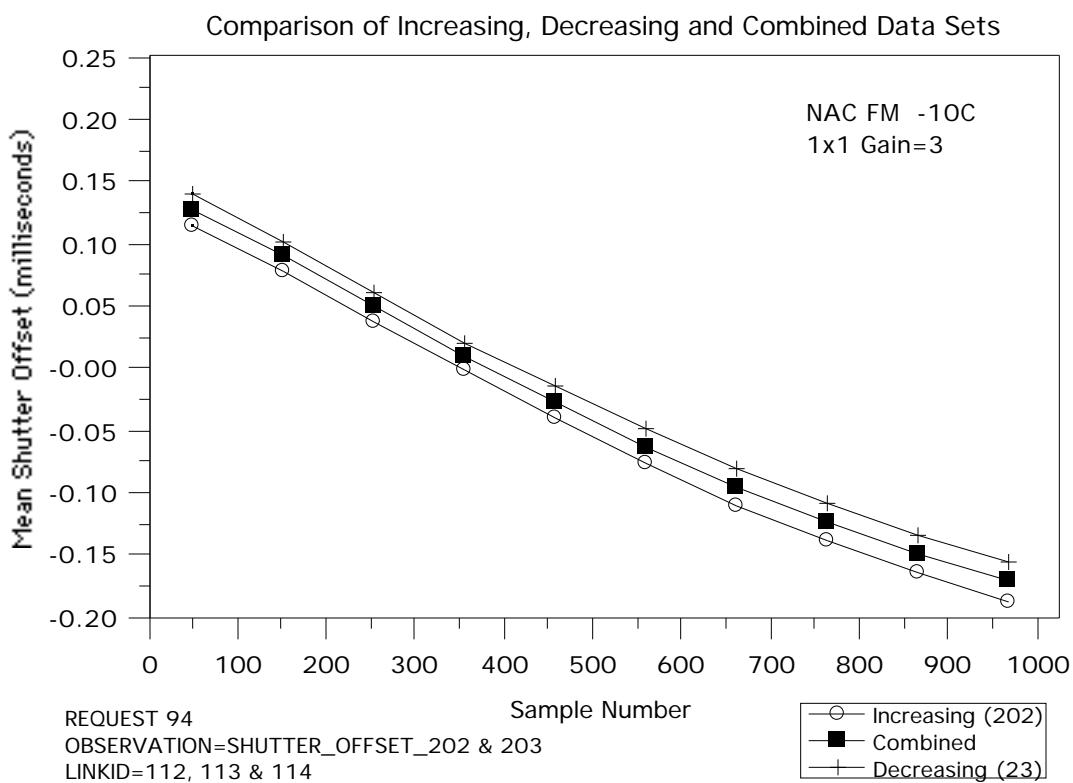
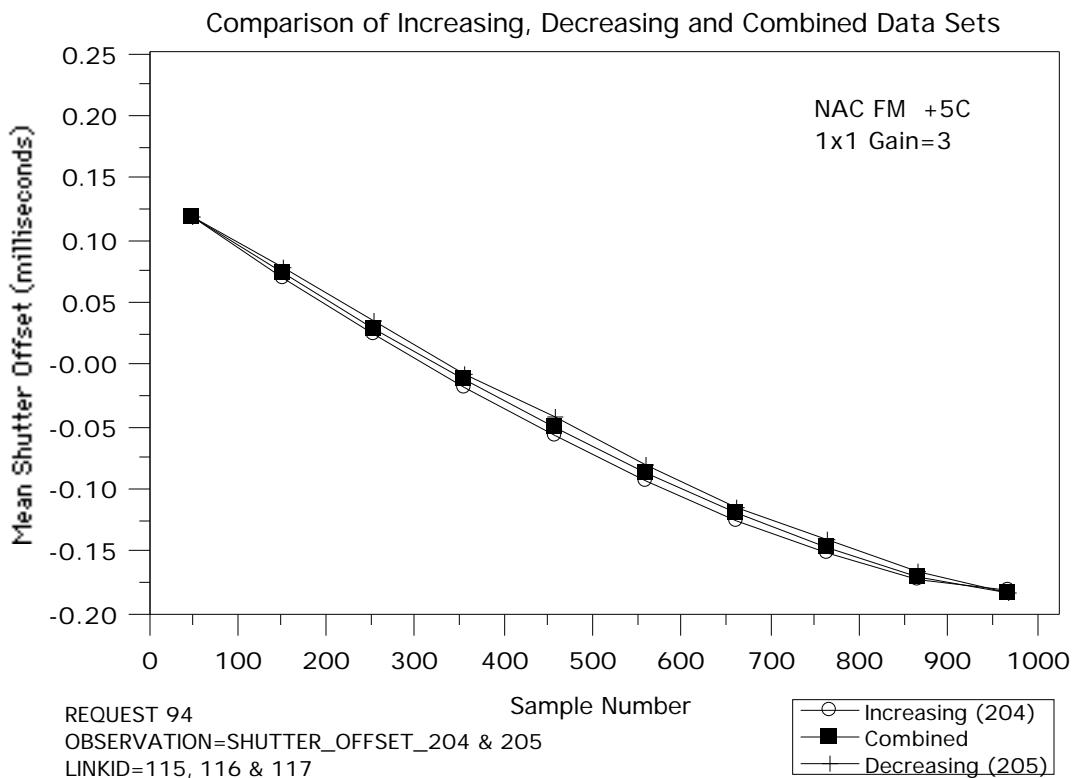
The mean value of t_0 is of little use because we require its functional dependence upon sample number (the shutter travels in the sample direction). The following graph plots the derived t_0 value vs. the sample number of each of the 100 small areas for one case (lines 1-250 only). It shows the degree of agreement between the 10 values derived at each image sample.



5.1.1.1.3 MEAN SHUTTER-OFFSET vs. IMAGE SAMPLE NUMBER

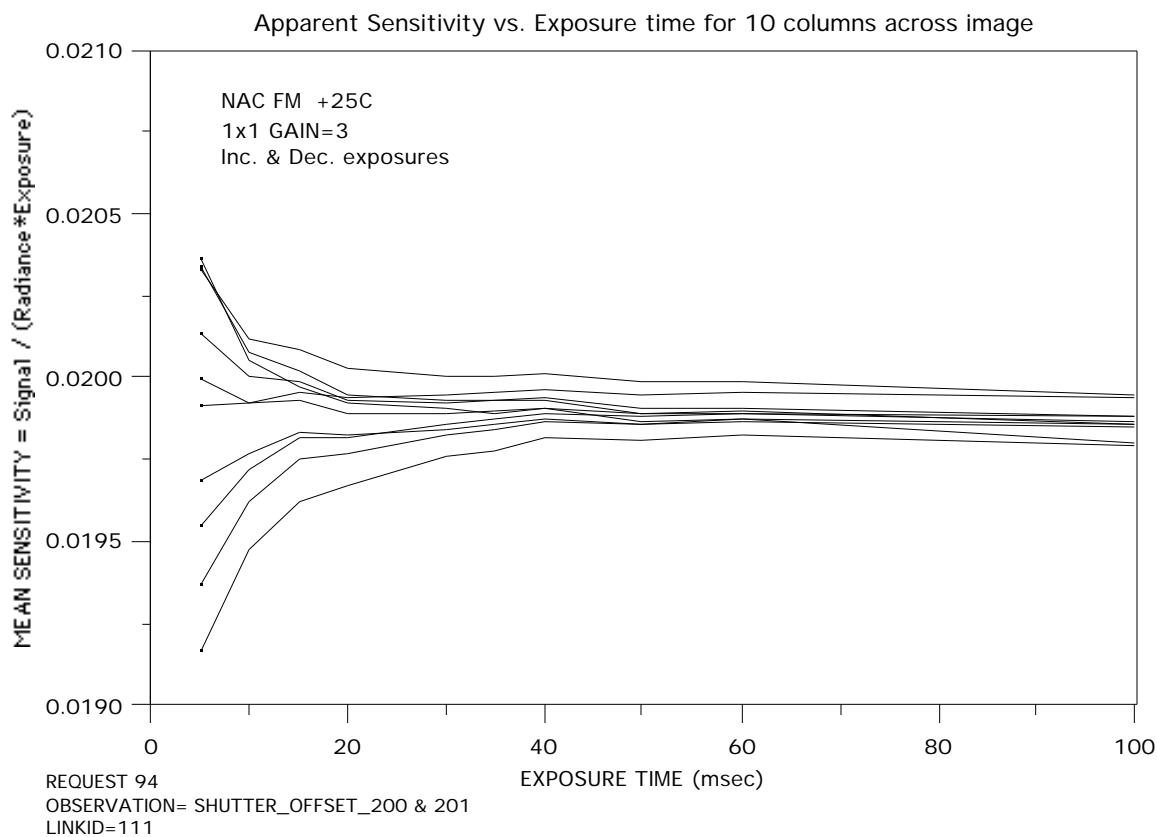
Using the upper portion of the images, the mean value of the Shutter-offset across the image area is shown below for the three temperatures. The observations with increasing exposure times, decreasing exposure times and the combination of the two are all plotted.

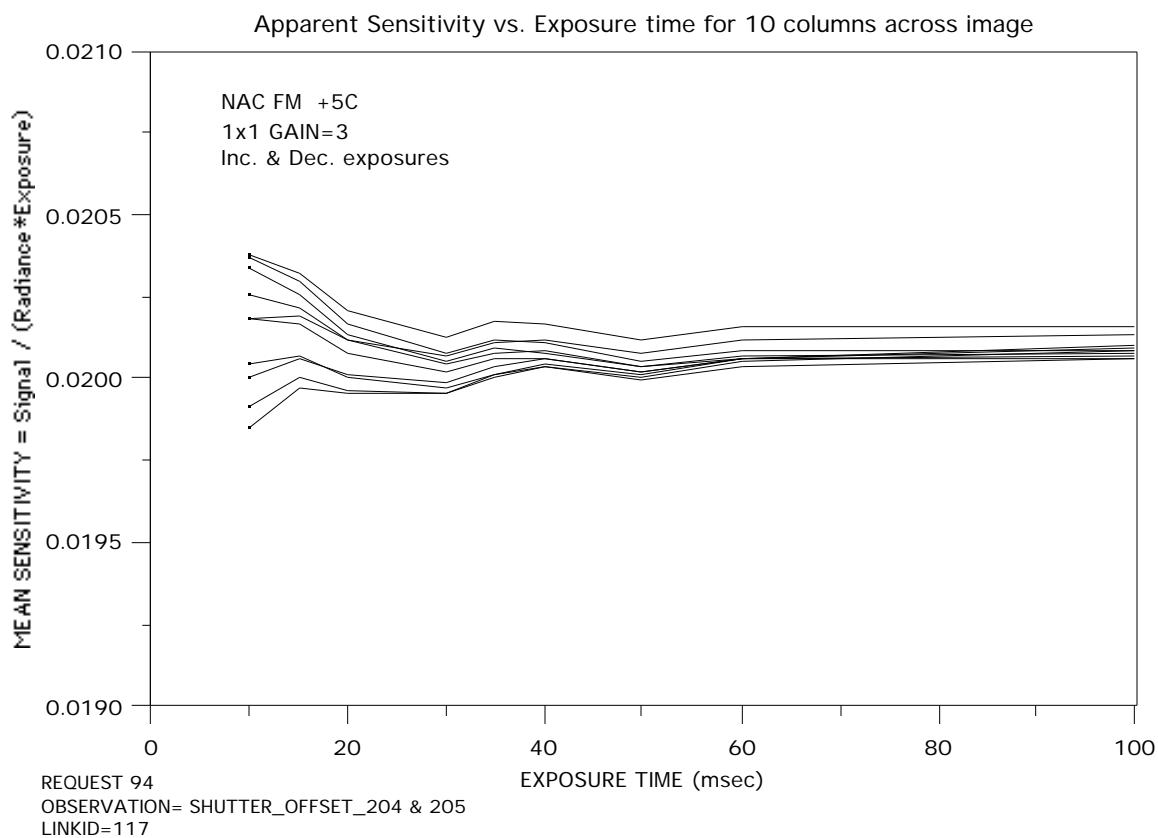
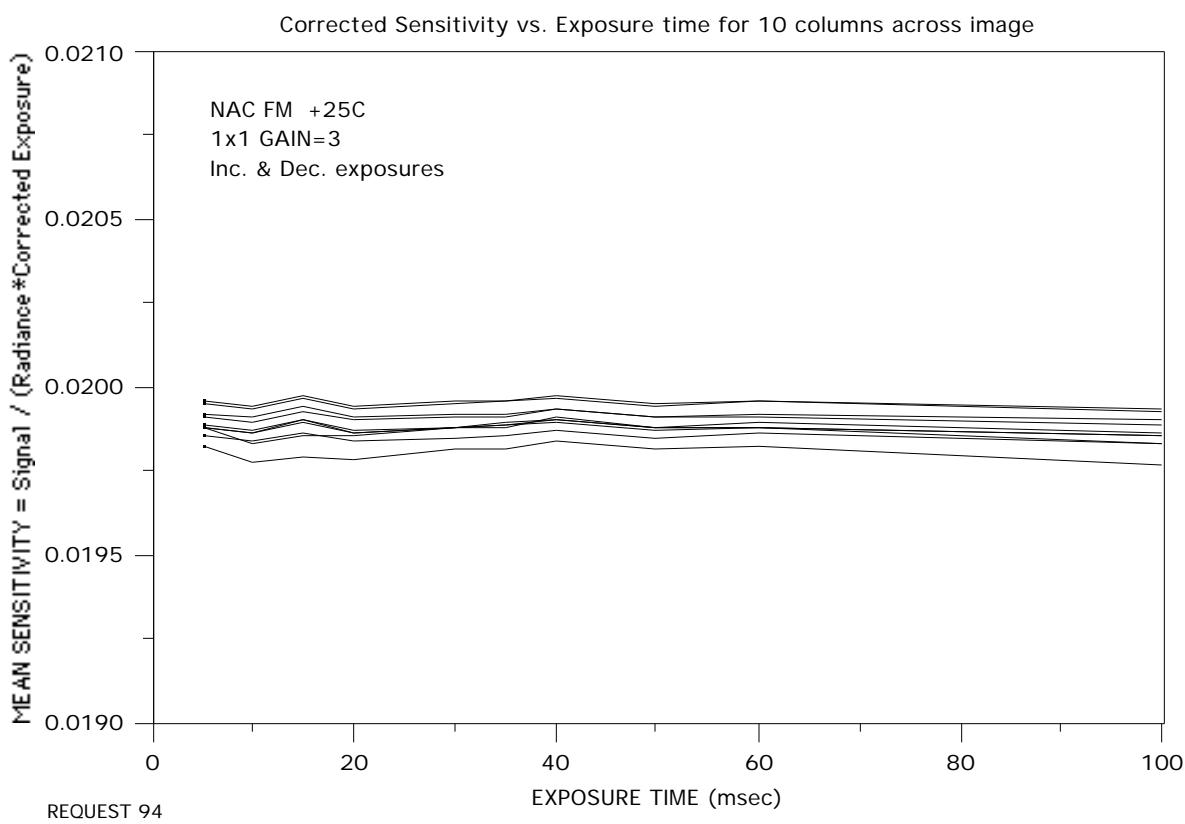


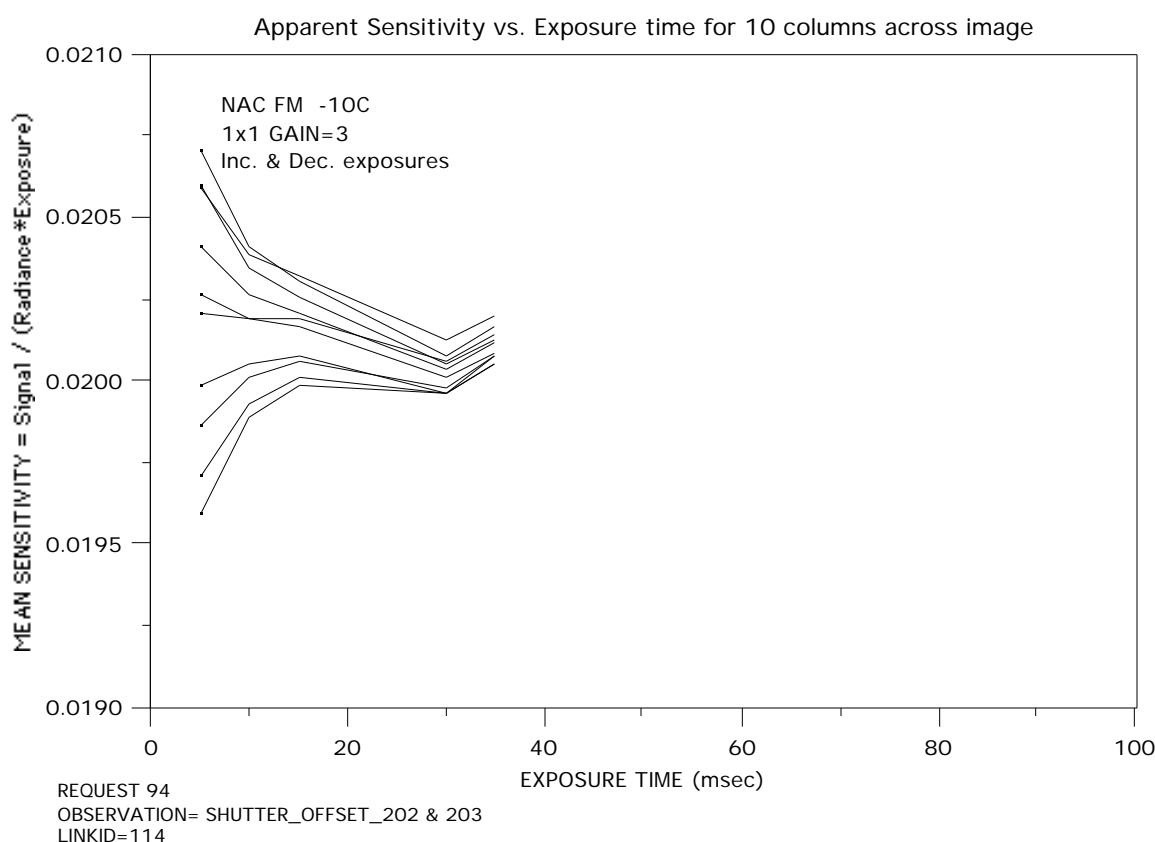
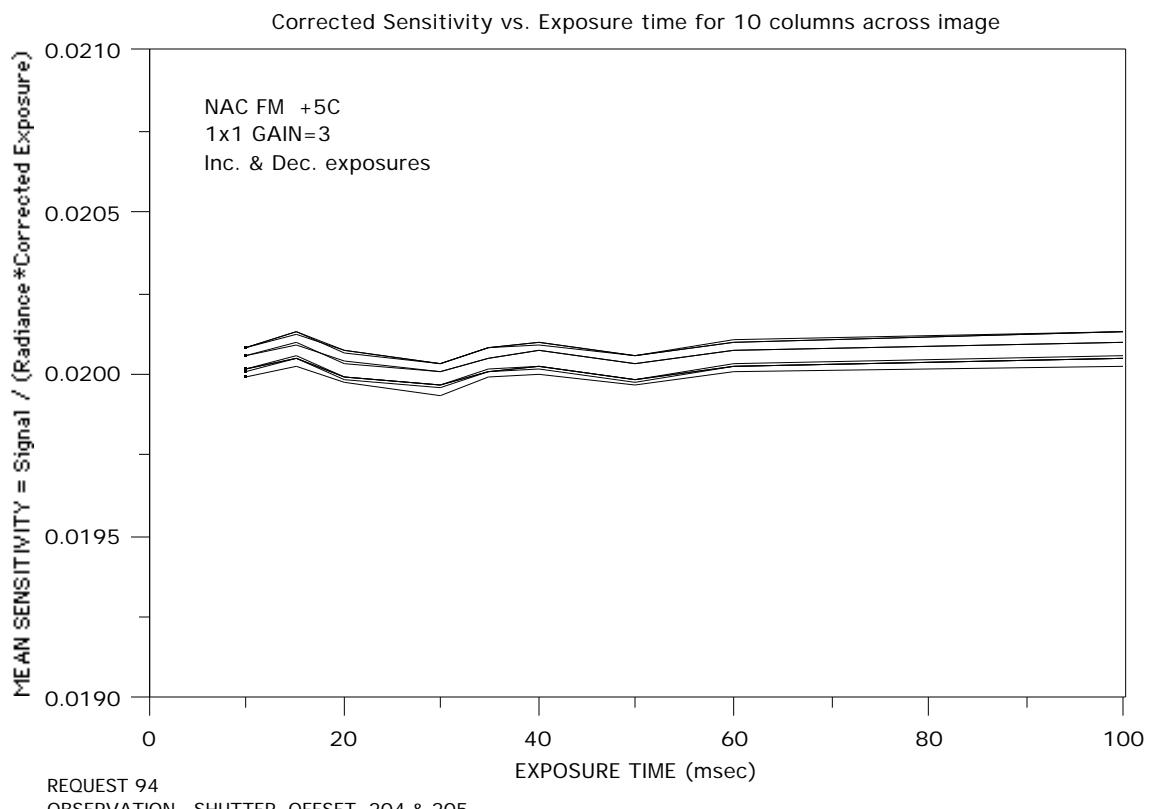


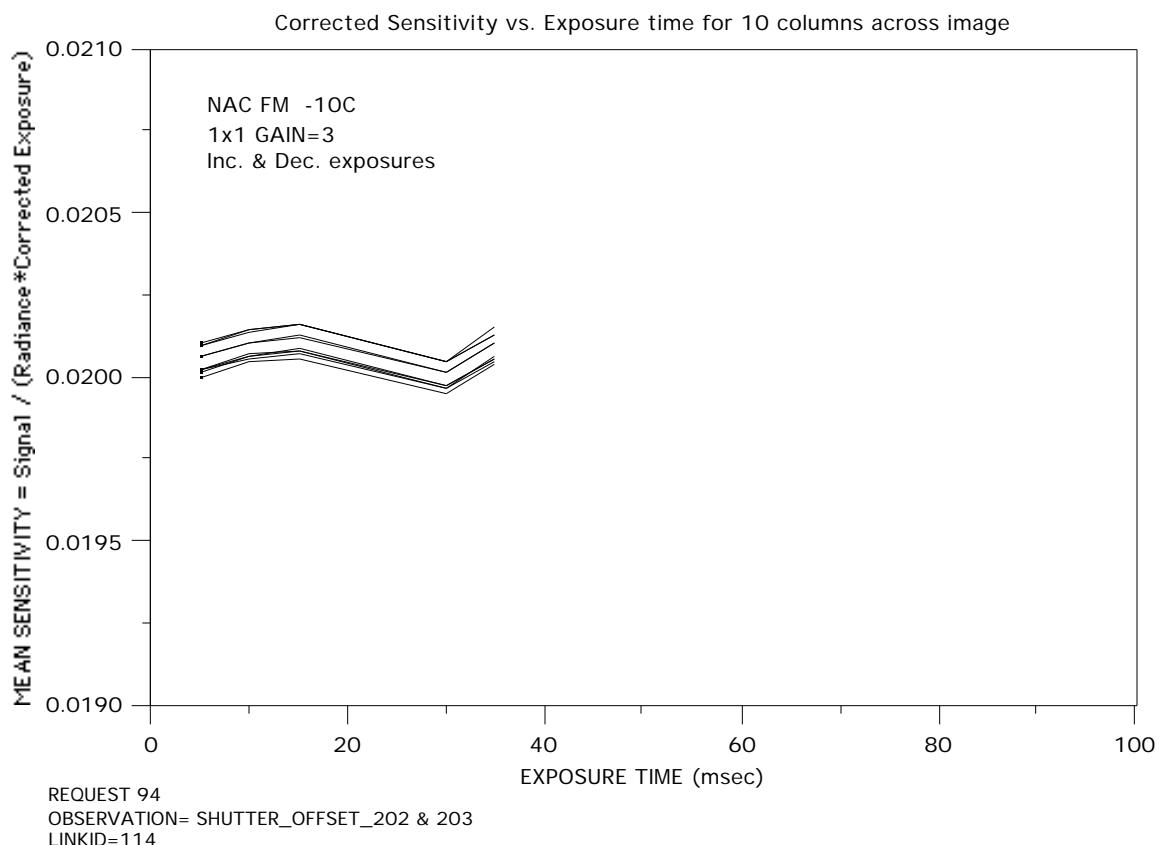
5.1.1.1.4 APPARENT SENSITIVITY - UNCORRECTED AND CORRECTED

To illustrate the effect of the Shutter-offset, the following graphs plot Sensitivity vs. the commanded exposure time (both with and without the Shutter-offset correction). That is, S/LT vs. T and $S/L(T - t_0)$ vs. T . Of course, in the ideal case, Sensitivity should be a constant, and the use of the correction gets the plots closer to that case. The ten columns of data (each with a different Shutter-offset) are plotted in both uncorrected and corrected versions. The lines do not overly even in the corrected versions because of the imperfect flatness of the source (some areas receiving more light, i.e., appearing more sensitive).









5.1.1.1.5 IMAGES USED IN SHUTTER OFFSET ANALYSIS